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ETHIOPIA

SQUAD MEMBER KILLED IN 'RED TERROR OPERATION'

LD091847Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] In Addis Ababa, the office of urban dwellers association 50, higher 19, revealed today that Comrade Girma Ahmed who was a member of this urban dwellers association's revolutionary defense squad was killed this week while engaged in a red terror operation against antirevolutionaries.

SOMALIA

GUERRILLAS REPORT ON FIGHTING NEAR NEGELLI

TA100835Y Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Mogadiscio, Jan 10 (AFP)--Pro-Somali guerrillas have killed 137 Ethiopian troops and wounded over 100 in a battle at Bitata 15 kms (ten miles) west of Negelli, capital of Sidamo Province, DANAB, bulletin of the Somali-Abo Liberation Front, reported here today.

"Our gallant freedom fighters also destroyed a military truck and captured huge quantities of arms and ammunition from the defeated enemy troops," the bulletin added. It did not give details of front losses.

The front is fighting for control of Ethiopia's Sidamo and Balo provinces which have sizeable Somali-speaking populations.

MOGADISCIO ASSAILS SOVIETS FOR INTERVENTION

LD081725Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Russians started transporting heavy weapons by air to the Horn. The Russians, who used to preserve peace and stability, turned right now into the source that creates and accelerates wars simply to get a stronghold in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Heavy and very sophisticated weapons, together with highly qualified military experts and army are being transported every now and then to Abyssinia. Most of these transportation systems implemented by the Russians are carried out in the Black Sea, which is the center of importation. The Russian marine simultaneously does similar things. Civilian trains have been stopped temporarily to complete the transportation of these sophisticated weapons.

In the second week of the transporting of these weapons, the Russians have made the collections from the Ural Mountains. The Urals are on the border the Russians share with the PRC. [as heard] Their border with the PRC is to remain a more or less secondary objective in comparison to their intervention in the affairs of the Horn and the Middle East. The warehouses for the storage of the Russian weapons, namely the Alma Ata and Tashkent [as heard] has been opened completely for the Addis Ababa regime, and constantly the heavy Russian planes of the type Tupolev-76 are fulfilling this aim.

The Russians have also sent satellites into space to get a correct coordination of the whole system. The satellites have other targets, including espionage at a very high level. These Russian planes which are engaged in this system are simultaneously violating the airspaces of several countries. They do not even give correct information to these concerned countries. The Russian planes also come from some Warsaw countries. Some Russian forces which are stationed in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean are also fully participating in these operations. The exercises of these Russian planes have been reported by the espionage satellites, the large ships for the patrolling of the American 6th and 7th fleets in the White Sea [as heard] and the Indian Ocean, and also by the American, Pakistani, Iranian, Turkish, Greek, Israeli and Egyptian radar stations.

Since the Russians have failed in their political commitments in both the Red Sea, Middle East and East Africa, thus the Kremlin resorted to use power against these nations in order to fulfill its ill objectives. In doing all these things, the Russians are blindly violating all of the UN, the OAU, the nonalined Arab countries, the nonalined countries, the Arab countries and as well as the Moslem states. The Russians make the assistance to the Addis regime as a pretext to wage a large scale war against the liberation fronts of western Somalia and Eritrea. It is this reason that the Somali Democratic Republic and Djibouti territorial integrity and sovereignty have been violated, and it will for sure affect the countries neighboring both the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. If a heavy weapon can resist the just cause of nations, why did the colonialists were defeated [as heard] in Cambodia, Mozambique and Angola?

TANZANIA

MUGABE CALLS FOR ARMED STRUGGLE AGAINST RHODESIA

LD081843Y Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has called on Zimbabweans for total and effective mobilization in an all-out armed struggle against Rhodesia's white minority regime.

In his new year message to Rhodesia, the Patriotic Front coleader, Ndugu Robert Mugabe, said since 1976 the patriotic forces have successfully maintained the offensive and vastly expanded their operational zone. Ndugu Mugabe said the organization of the masses must conform with party directives as nationalist guerrillas are moving with them in all walks of life. He also called on Zimbabweans not to give Smith time to rest until final victory.

ANC ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRISONERS, APARTHEID

LD071744Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The international community has been urged to honor a proclamation by the UN-sponsored conference in Lagos declaring 1978 a year of action against apartheid.

In a statement to mark its 60th anniversary, the African National Congress has called on progressive forces, governments and individuals to demand the release of all political prisoners in South Africa. In addition, the statement says more international pressure should be exerted on the Pretoria regime to change its apartheid policies.

The African National Congress was born in 1912 [as heard] during a historic conference in the city of Bloemfontein in South Africa. Functions marking the movement's anniversary will be held in Morogoro tomorrow.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT AMIN RETURNS TO KAMPALA FROM KUWAIT

LD091220Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin, together with members of his delegation, are now back home after a day's stay in Kuwait, where he joined our brothers and sisters in mourning the tragic death of the late amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah.

Before Life President Amin and his delegation left for home, he called on his highness the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah [name as heard] in his palace, where they held discussions. The life president expressed sadness for the untimely death of the late amir.

The new amir thanked Dr Amin for joining the people of Kuwait in mourning the late amir. He said this was a sign of the excellent relationship existing between the two countries. Amir Sabah assured Dr Amin that Kuwait was more than willing to establish firm trade links with Uganda and he is ever ready to cooperate with Uganda in various technical fields. He informed Al-Hajj Amin that there is lucrative trade going on in his country and that Kuwait has trade dealings with the Western world, the Eastern bloc and other friendly countries of the world.

Al-Hajj Amin requested the prince to promote trade links with Uganda. He said that Kuwait could buy foodstuffs, such as bananas, potatoes and certain foods from Uganda at cheaper prices, because, he stressed, they are widely grown in Uganda.

The two leaders later held private discussions before President Amin left for the airport.

AMIN RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR, BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD092002Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Russian ambassador to Uganda, Mr Musiyko, has delivered to President Amin a special message from the president of the Soviet Presidium and the secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Brezhnev. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but sources close to the president said the message concerned spare parts for [word indistinct] agriculture and the industrial sector. The life president was very happy with the message. He told the ambassador that the spares will help to put production in the industrial sectors in top gear. He told him that 1978 will be a year for rapid development in [word indistinct] agriculture and industrial sectors and in road construction.

The ambassador told him that the Soviet Union is not going to interfere at all in the fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Ogaden region. He added that he was confident that leaders like the life president will assist in bringing back peace in the Ogaden region. The ambassador said the Soviet Union wants reconciliation between Ethiopia and Somalia.

President Amin was very happy to hear the Russian point of view because Ethiopia and Somalia are socialist countries and he would like to see good understanding between them. He pointed out that Ethiopia and Somalia are his best friends and he will do everything possible in his power to bring about peace and good understanding in that part of Africa.

The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, also holding the portfolios of the ministers of information and broadcasting and of lands and water resources, Col Juma Oris.

AMIN RECEIVES EGYPTIAN CHARGE, AS-SADAT MESSAGE

LD091854Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has received a special message from President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt. It was delivered to him today at the Nile Mansion by the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr ('Abd al-Muhammad 'Abd al-Salam). The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, also holding the portfolios of the ministers of information and broadcasting and lands and water resources, Col Juma Oris. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but sources close to the Life President said that that the message concerns President as-Sadat's recent discussions with Israel.

The life president was happy to receive the message and commented that if he is informed officially this gives him a chance to know what is going on instead of relying on the mass media. He added that such official briefing will keep him in good understanding. He assured the charge d'affaires that it is his intention and that of the Government of Uganda to see that there is always good understanding in the Middle East and to see that there are no quarrels and divisions among the Middle East countries. He said he wants to unite everybody in the Arab world as one family without any quarrels. This was the first official message from President as-Sadat since his talks between Egypt and Israel began.

Life President Amin assured the charge d'affaires that he wants a good relationship to exist between Uganda and Egypt. He will always do his best to unite all the people in the Arab world. The life president commented that he is sure Israel will never agree to get out of the Palestinian lands but he will always do his best to unite all the people in the Arab world as members of one family.

BENIN

SOLIDARITY WEEK WITH LIBERATION STRUGGLES BEGINS

PA092332Y Paris AFP in French 1524 GMT 9 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Cotonou, 9 Jan (AFP)--This afternoon at the hall of sports in Cotonou, the Benin chief of state, Mathieu Kerekou, will solemnly inaugurate a "week of solidarity with the peoples struggling for their liberation," as well as an "international conference on mercenaries."

Twenty-four countries, eight liberation movements and nine international organizations or parties not currently in power are expected to participate in the conference.

The delegations of the following countries, organizations or liberation movements have already arrived in Benin: the GDR, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Angola, Hungary, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Cuba, (?Korea), Somalia, Namibia, the POLISARIO, the International Kwame Nkrumah Committee, the French Association of Friends of Africa and the Portuguese Communist Party.

The delegations of the following countries or organizations are expected at any time: Ghana, Madagascar, Niger, Tanzania, Mali, Poland, Guinea, Liberia, Iraq, Algeria, Romania, Sweden, the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the Pan-African Congress, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the World Trade Union Federation, the International Association of Democratic Jurists and the Organization of Solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples.

The session on 11 January will be dedicated to the South-West African People's Organization, Namibia and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front while the session on 12 January will be dedicated to Benin. The 13 January session will be dedicated to the POLISARIO and the democratic Arab Saharawi republic. On the 16th, the conference "will remember the martyrs of 16 January 1977" (the date of the armed attack against Cotonou).

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BENIN CELEBRATIONS

LD081752Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] An Angolan delegation led by Comrade Pascual Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, which also includes Comrade Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign relations, left yesterday afternoon for the capital of the People's Republic of Benin. In Cotonou the Angolan delegation will attend celebrations marking the week of solidarity with countries and struggling peoples, which will take place there from 9-16 January. The week will culminate in an international conference on mercenaries, during which the Angolan delegation will once again express our viewpoint on the issue. It will also manifest our solidarity with the people of Benin.

PRESIDENCY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH CARVER

LD091858Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The presidency of the republic issued this afternoon a communique on the talks between President Samora Machel, Field Marshal Carver, British high commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, and General Prem Chand, the UN representative for that colony. The communique states that the talks were profound and frank and that both sides recognized their great value. The following points were noted:

A unanimous willingness to put an end as soon as possible to the illegal minority racist regime and install mechanisms of transition conducive to the total and complete independence of Zimbabwe; the need for holding talks as soon as possible between the British Government and the Patriotic Front on the basis of the so-called Anglo-American proposals.

The document adds that our country, fulfilling its internationalist duty, reaffirms its support for the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people led by the Patriotic Front to gain total and complete independence of a united, democratic, stable and prosperous Zimbabwe, for all its citizens regardless of race, color or creed.

RHODESIA

SMITH COMMENTS ON POST-SETTLEMENT BRITISH ROLE

LD081315Y London THE SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 8 Jan 78 p 16 LD

[Article by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith: "Your Government Must Not Expect Us To Surrender to the Communists"]

[Text] As we enter 1978, the hopes of all Rhodesians are for a peaceful solution to our problems and an end to the terrible suffering of black and white in a war which is financed and supported by those who are attempting to impose the Patriotic Front and communist doctrine upon our land.

The constitutional discussions with African nationalist leaders now taking place in Salisbury have raised these hopes higher than ever before.

At last, it seems, real progress is being made towards reaching a settlement which will satisfy the aspirations of all Rhodesians.

Britain and the international community have indicated many times that they would only be interested in a genuine majority rule solution based on the attainment of full democratic rights by all the people of Rhodesia.

I believe I reflect the views of all those participating in the present talks when I say that this is precisely what we intend to achieve.

Diverted

Certainly there will be snags, delays and disagreements, but all the African leaders agree with me on the urgent need to press on towards a peaceful constitutional settlement. Rhodesians are dying daily in greater numbers than ever before and whoever frustrates this drive towards peace must bear a heavy responsibility.

On this occasion our discussions are taking place without any outside interference--Rhodesians are preparing to solve their problems together. Any interference at this stage, from Britain or America, for example, would be counter-productive.

So many times in the past when success was near, the parties to the negotiations were diverted from their purpose by outsiders, perhaps even encouraged to make demands which were incapable of fulfilment. The absence of this factor is one of the two main reasons for our continued progress.

The other is my government's acceptance of the principle of one-man one-vote as the franchise for the future constitution, provided the safeguards we seek are enshrined therein.

I think that Britain and the United States also realise the urgency of these talks, but while not discouraging our efforts, they doubt whether lasting results will emerge without the participation of the Russian-backed Patriotic Front.

It is my belief that there can be no progress in the recent Anglo-American settlement initiative. These proposals have been widely discredited for their impracticability, in particular the ludicrous suggestion that the terrorist forces of Mugabe and Nkomo should form the basis of the future Rhodesian security forces. As far as I am aware no attempt has been made to substitute or amend this irresponsible proposal, which indicates that Britain's policy continues to be one of pandering to the Patriotic Front.

There are other ways to end a war rather than by giving in to the communists, which is what the British Government is asking us to do. You can win it, either with a decisive military victory--which is open to question in a running terrorist war, particularly when they operate and receive support from neighbouring countries--or you can draw away the enemy's support until he collapses or ceases to be a factor in the situation.

I have been assured by the African leaders with whom I am having discussions that the latter alternative will succeed. They say that when Rhodesia has a majority-rule government elected under universal adult suffrage, the terrorists' reasons for fighting will fall away.

I believe that this will be the case, but I am not so naive as to think that the war will end immediately. Those outside Rhodesia who are fighting not for majority rule but for personal power will fight on.

At the moment, Mugabe and Nkomo present this image. They know full well that if they contested an election in Rhodesia they would lose out. It is doubtful if as much as 15 percent of the Rhodesian population support them.

However, I have said before and I repeat that if they are prepared to forswear terrorism and genuinely wish to seek peace, they should make their position clear. The Rhodesian Government has not excluded Nkomo and Mugabe from the present negotiations; they have excluded themselves.

Although the need to end the war is paramount in our minds, it does not mean that we will give up our principles to achieve this. We would never agree to a settlement which did not give all Rhodesians a say in their future. In order for the settlement to be genuine and have a chance of international acceptance it must have the support of the majority of Rhodesians, black and white.

Referendum

If an agreement is reached, white Rhodesians will be given the chance to make their views known in a referendum. It is the right of the Rhodesian electorate to approve such major change--to majority rule. It is only fair and proper that they should be consulted.

One thing is certain. The white electorate will not accept anything which does not provide for water-tight safeguards so that they can continue to live and work in the land they love and to which they have contributed so much.

In the election which would follow, black and white Rhodesians voting under a free one-man-one-vote franchise would choose their future government. Such an election would be completely open and above board and neutral observers from Britain and elsewhere would be welcomed.

I have often been asked what part Britain can or should play in this developing situation and I have replied that I did not think the British Government would be so petty and vindictive as to try to upset what we are trying to do.

There is a very definite role for Britain to play after a genuine settlement is achieved. Our own courts have long since confirmed the de facto and de jure status of the Rhodesian Government and constitution, but in Britain's eyes legality for Rhodesia would depend on legislative action being taken in the British Parliament. I would hope that this action would be taken speedily and would be accompanied by the lifting of sanctions.

Revenge

If Britain lifts economic sanctions, others will do the same. We must always bear this in mind and envisage the African-ruled state of the future. It would be unthinkable for the emergent African state to have to face economic sanctions. It will have problems enough.

But, aside from all this, there is a desire by so many people in Rhodesia and Britain to end the constitutional quarrel which has kept our countries apart for so long. There is no reason why the traditional links between the two nations should not be restored. The people of Britain, I believe, are not against Rhodesia and never have been.

Without doubt, there has been the desire for revenge by certain British Governments as a result of UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence]. This did much harm to our relationship and bedevilled many of the negotiations in which they were involved.

Now we must hope that a new era is about to begin. With good will, understanding and courage we should grasp the opportunities open to us to end our dispute, to the benefit of all our peoples.

SOUTH AFRICA

CARVER: ANGLO-AMERICAN PROPOSALS 'STILL ALIVE'

LD091624Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] The British representative for Rhodesia, Lord Carver, says Britain considers the Anglo-American proposals on a settlement in Rhodesia as still alive and intends pursuing them.

Addressing a news conference at the British Embassy in Pretoria after having had talks with the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, he said the black African states which had involved themselves in the Rhodesian question still favored the Anglo-American proposals and that he was of the opinion that the Patriotic Front, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, were in favor of free elections in Rhodesia.

He flies to Gaberone this afternoon for talks with the Botswana Government officials before returning to London tonight.

Holds Talks in Botswana

LD092127Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The British representative for Rhodesia, Lord Carver, has told Botswana Government officials that details of the Anglo-American settlement proposals for Rhodesia have been worked out. After a 1-hour meeting with Lord Carver in Gaberone this afternoon, a Botswana official said Lord Carver had told him it had become clear what part of the proposals should be implemented and how. The official did not elaborate.

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

LD091208Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] The officer commanding South-West Africa command, Major General Geldenhuys, has announced that four civilians in Ovambo, in northern South-West Africa, were killed in two landmine explosions over the weekend. General Geldenhuys said the two landmines, which had been planted by terrorists operating from Angola, have also wounded ten civilians. A terrorist gang had also kidnapped a tribal elder from an Ovambo village.

SWAPO OFFICIAL RETURNS TO SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD061807Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The secretary for publicity and information of the South-West African People's Organization, Mr (Milner Chabanelo), has returned to South-West Africa after leaving the country illegally in November.

He had left for the United States, where he was planning to study further on a bursary, after being refused a passport by South Africa. However, he decided to return so as not to create the impression that he was running away, particularly after several SWAPO leaders had been arrested in Ovambo.

SACTU EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN BELGRADE

LD081345Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A meeting began in Belgrade today of the Executive Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions [SACTU]. This meeting has been made possible by the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, which responded to the request of this organization's leadership.

Miodrag Vladhovic, secretary of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, greeted on behalf of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation those taking part in the meeting, which is being attended by 16 leaders of SACTU. He stressed, among other things, that this marks the continuation of Yugoslavia's policy of solidarity with liberation movements and a contribution from Yugoslav trade unions toward the year of struggle against apartheid declared by the United Nations. The SACTU representatives expressed their gratitude to the trade unions and peoples of Yugoslavia for their internationalist solidarity.

Received by Spiljak

LD092246Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2215 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, January 9 (TANJUG)--President of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak today received the participants of a meeting in Belgrade of the Executive Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). The holding of the meeting in Yugoslavia's capital was requested by the leadership of this organization and enabled by the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia. Spiljak acquainted the SACTU representatives with the people's liberation war and post-war development of Yugoslavia, and with the position and role of the Yugoslav trade unions in its self-management society.

Members of the SACTU executive spoke of the conditions in the South African Republic, sacrifices sustained by workers in the struggle against the racist regime in that country and activities of the South African Congress of Trade Unions in the struggle for the final liberation of their country.

ZAMBIA

BRANDT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD091558Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/CA

[Text] Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, Mr Willi Brandt, today pledged that his party would launch a vigorous campaign to mobilize public opinion about the need for change in southern Africa. Addressing a State House press conference before departure for home, Mr Brandt admitted that most countries in the European subcontinent had not been as helpful as they should have been inseeking solutions to the problem of southern Africa. He said the last congress of the Social Democratic Party, SPD, in the FRG, resolved that a positive campaign among all social democrats in Europe would be launched to educate the elected governments on the need for change in the African subcontinent. He said his visit to this part of Africa and meeting with representatives of liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa had given him an opportunity to fully appreciate the gravity of the situation.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN SECURITY TRAINING--Last week 340 security squad men completed 3 months of military training in the towns of Mizan Teferi and Teb Menja Yaj in the Kaffa District. Another 159 security squad men completed a 4-month course of military and political training in the town of Felege Birhan, Tire Subdistrict, Chilalo District of the Arusi Administrative Region. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Jan 78 LD/EA]

EPRP MEMBERS ARRESTED--On 1 January, 66 members of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party were arrested in the town of Metu in the Ilubabor region. They were caught redhanded while performing a play reflecting the policies and activities of the EPRP. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Jan 78 LD/EA]

NEW ETHIOPIAN COINS--The PMAC has announced that new legal tender coins to replace the present ones will go into circulation after 23 January in the following denominations: 50 cents; 10 cents; 5 cents; and 1 cent. The old coins will continue to be legal tender until 23 January 1978. Banks will cease to put into circulation the old coins. Violations of the legal tender currency coins regulation are punishable by a fine of up to 50,000 birr or up to 10 years imprisonment or both. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/EA]

FORMER LANDLORDS CONVICTED--Seventeen former landlords, led by Commander of the Right Flank Bekele Beyene have been found guilty of terrorizing the public in the Nekemte District. These individuals had opposed the land nationalization decree. When asked to give themselves up, the band opened fire on the arresting party, killing four people. Commander of the Right Flank Beyene was sentenced to death by hanging, while the other 16 individuals received terms of imprisonment. [Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 5 Jan 78 LD/EA]

GHANAIAN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--Accra, Jan. 6 GNA--the United States firm, Global Communications Corp, is to pre-finance the rehabilitation of Ghana's radio communication system at a cost of three million dollars. The commissioner for transport and communication, Mr E.R. Dwemoh, who disclosed this yesterday said the firm would also set up mobile satellite stations in parts of the country. Work has started on Ghana's first telecommunication satellite project last month. The project, expected to be completed within 18 months, is estimated at 13 million dollars of which the Canadian Government is providing 6.5 million. The Spar Technology Incorporated of Canada is constructing the project which would enable Ghana to have telecommunication [words indistinct] [Text] [Accra GNA in English 1215 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD]

MADAGASCAR GENERAL PROMOTED--Antananarivo, 5 Jan (AFP)--Col Roland Rabetafika of the Popular Army has been appointed brigadier general effective 1 March, according to an official announcement here. Rabetafika is a graduate of Saint-Cyr, the Chalons-sur-Marne Artillery School and the French War College. [Paris AFP in French 1522 GMT 5 Jan 78 PA]

CURBS ON NIGERIAN NEWSMEN--Nigerian journalists working for foreign media organizations are to do nothing capable of tarnishing the image of the country abroad. The national president of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, NUJ, Chief Michael Asaju, advised press journalists to always have the interests of the nation in mind whenever they write stores intended for use in foreign media. Chief Asaju, who was addressing a news conference in Lagos, announced that a body to be known as the (?defense) committee would be set up by the NUJ. The committee would be charged with the responsibility of registering all journalists working in the country with a view to removing fakes in the profession. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD]]

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY--A new party, Die Vryheids Party Van Suidelike Afrika (the Freedom Party of Southern Africa), was founded at the annual congress of the Federal Coloured People's Party here on Saturday night. According to a report in today's RAND DAILY MAIL, the Freedom Party of Southern Africa conditionally accepted the government's new constitutional proposals at the weekend. Dr W. J. Bergings, the national leader, said his party had accepted the new constitutional proposals solely as a basis for further negotiation to attain full citizenship for all the people of South Africa. [Excerpt] [Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1014 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD]

ZUPO APPOINTMENTS--The Zimbabwe United People's Organization [ZUPO] has announced the appointment of an Asian businessman and a former black member in parliament to its national executive. The Asian, Mr (Wahid Khan), is a resident of Sinidia. He will become ZUPO's spokesman on commerce and industry matters. Mr William (Kawala) will become the party's spokesman on agriculture. He represented the former United Federal Party in parliament during 1962 and 1963. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD/CA]

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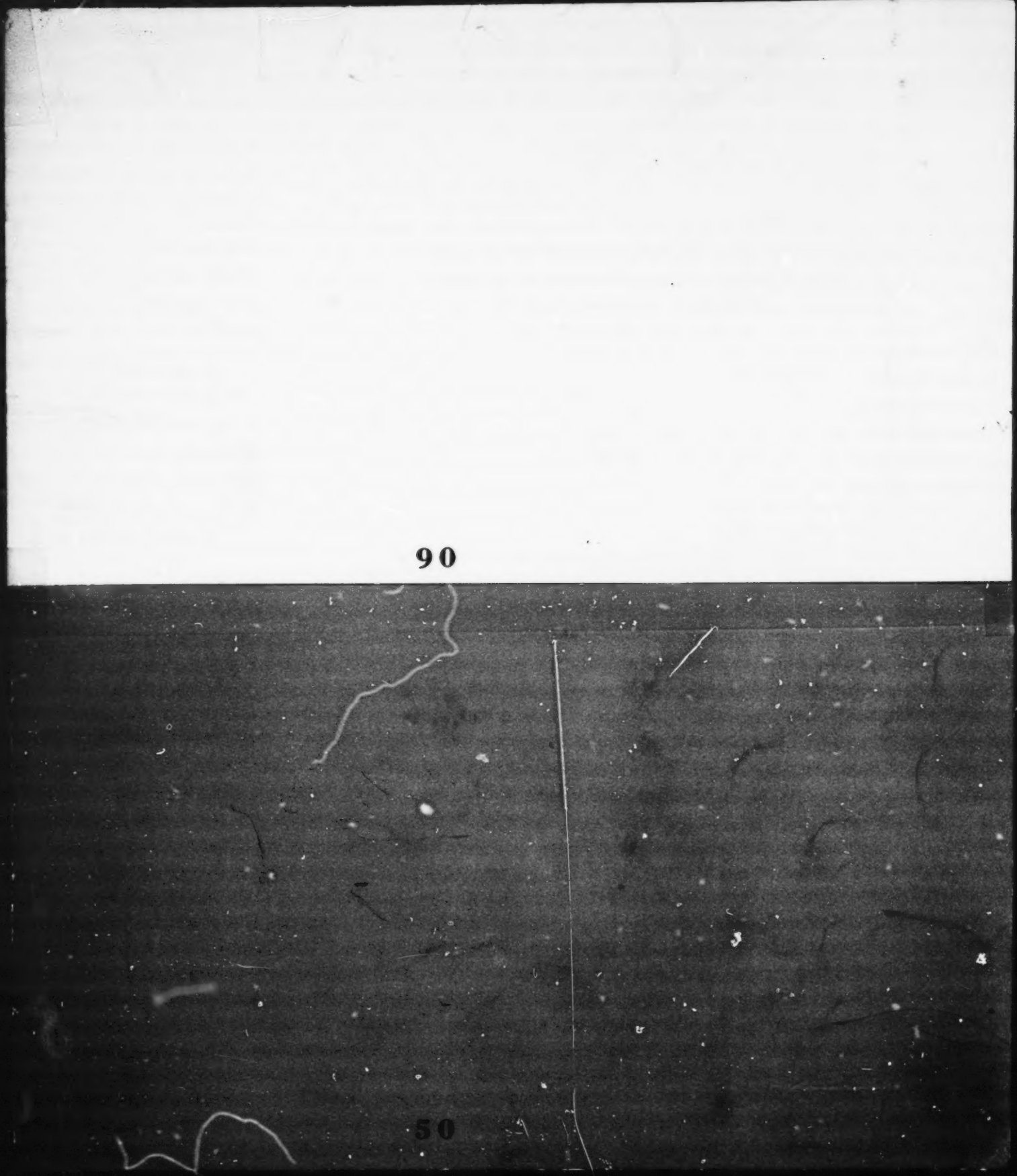
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